

A National Campaign for College Student Enlistment

One of the most important announcements issued by the War Department has to do with the Students' Army Training Corps. Members of the S. A. T. C. are to be able-bodied college students, not under 18 years of age, who are enrolled in this newly-created corps of the United States Army. They take along with their educational training, such military training as the War Department stipulates.

This military training will be given by competent officers and non-commissioned officers appointed by the War Department.

By this plan, students will be equipped for the peace and war needs of the nation.

The war needs are enormous—our allies have practically exhausted their reserve of those experts so necessary to the conduct of a war of such magnitude as the present one. Trained engineers, electricians, transportation experts, doctors, sur-

geons, accountants—the list could be extended indefinitely—are just as necessary for winning the war as are the fighters in the trenches.

The trench fighter can be trained in a few months, but he must be trained before he does any actual fighting.

The specialists whose work is just as important, also has to be trained. Their training takes longer; but it

is absolutely necessary that we provide the trained men, without whom the fighting man could not go on. The period of training is, in both cases, part of the fight, and the man in training is doing his bit in the best way possible.

The War Department's announcements of July 10, 1918, very clearly express the vital significance of the S. A. T. C., as the following extracts show:

"The purpose of the plan is to provide for the very important needs of the Army for highly trained men as officers, engineers, doctors, chemists and administrators of every kind. The importance of this need cannot be too strongly emphasized.

This is a war in which soldiers are not only marksmen, but also engineers, chemists, physicians, geologists, doctors and specialists in many other lines. Scientific training is indispensable.



MILITARY TRAINING HALL AT BEREA

future the urgent needs of the Army for highly trained men, is so great that the War Department earnestly requests the colleges, Councils of National Defense, and other patriotic societies to co-operate in bringing it to the attention of the young men of the country and in

and specialists, who both, during and after the war, may meet efficiently, the nation's needs.

The average young man asks, quite naturally: "What do I get out of the S. A. T. C., and do I help the nation in the best possible way by joining it?"

His relation to the draft is as follows:

Any student so enlisted, though in the military service of the United States, is technically an inactive draftee. The Draft Board will not call him for induction so long as he remains a member of the Students' Army Training Corps.

Opportunity will be given for the enlisted student, who so elects, to transfer from Army to Navy, and vice versa, and to be assigned to active service in one of the various corps of the Army upon recommendation of the college president and the proper military authority.

Regular uniforms, including hats, shoes and overcoats, will be furnished all members of the Students' Army Training Corps, by the Government.

The S. A. T. C. is almost as quick a road to actual fighting as enlistment in the Regular Army, for in

And what tremendous opportunities for world service will then be open to the college trained man.

Our Allies, owing to war exigencies depleted their school and colleges four years ago, with the result that their number of men trained for leadership is being seriously diminished. They will look to America as the one nation with a maturing class of college trained men to help in the task of world reconstruction.

Belgium, Russia, Serbia, Poland, Rumania—yes, and Italy, France and Britain, also, will offer opportunities to serve in a big way to those young men who, right now, realize that peace as well as war must be considered. Winning the war is our first great task and the S. A. T. C. is the best way thru which the young man can help it. By joining the S. A. T. C., he helps win the war, and also equips himself for leader-



LINCOLN HALL

Gift of Roswell Smith, contains Administration Offices, Exhibition Room, Co-operative Store, office of College Dean and chief lecture rooms of College Department and rooms for Men's Literary Societies



THE LADIES HALL

Contains office of Dean of Women, rooms for over 100 young women, and dining rooms for the College Normal and Academy Departments

geons, accountants—the list could be extended indefinitely—are just as necessary for winning the war as are the fighters in the trenches.

The trench fighter can be trained in a few months, but he must be trained before he does any actual fighting.

The specialists whose work is just as important, also has to be trained. Their training takes longer; but it

"The scientific training which prepares a man to fulfill one of these highly specialized duties and the more liberal training which helps to develop the qualities of leadership needed by the officer or administrator, are essential elements of military efficiency.

"The importance of this plan for combined military and collegiate training, if we are to meet in the

urgency to do their part to make it a success."

It is important from two angles:

1. It offers to the young citizen an acceptable outlet for his patriotic zeal.

2. It checks premature enlistment for active service by combining military drill and instruction with college curriculum and thus provides for a body of trained leaders

In a word, here is the answer:

A student enlisted in the Students' Army Training Corps is in the military service of the United States. In a national emergency, the President may call him at any time, to active service. As a matter of fact, as has already been shown, work done in the laboratory classroom is just as much active service as the military drill of the camp.

neither case could the young man of 18 or 20 expect to be sent to France until after a lengthy period of training. How much better for a young man to get the military drill and training that will fit him for active service and, at the same time, acquire the education that will fit him to perform his part in the tremendous work of national readjustment that will come with peace.

What a strong and satisfying reason for going to college!

There is no doubt this National Campaign for College Student Enlistment will show immediate results in increased college enrollments and future results thru the maintenance of an increase in the number of men trained for leadership, both for war demands and peace needs.

Religious Activities at Berea

Berea was founded on principle, and for principle. The foundation was Christ. Christian character was and is the aim and every effort is made to instill and cultivate Christian character, based on religion.

The three religious societies for students—the Young Men's Christian Association, the Christian Endeavor and the Young Women's Christian Association, each rather

Sunday nights, all the students meet for religious service of one hour, at which there is a sermon by one of the College preachers.

Every winter, eight days are set apart for a revival service, conducted by some eminent evangelist. Usually, four or five hundred young people make the decision for a Christian life at this time.

Besides, there are the daily chapel exercises, with moral and religious questions brought to the front by the Deans of the various departments.

Seriously, the religious interests of the students are well cared for.



BEREA COLLEGE Y.M.C.A.

in a large group of young people, intent on growth in Christian life. These societies choose their own officers, manage their own affairs and conduct their own meetings.

Dormitory Bible classes, organized and carried on by students, enlist a large number of like-minded young people. These meet in the various dormitories once a week. These voluntary activities enlist from 500 to 700 students, who, of their own will, push the work with vigor.

Sunday morning, all the students meet in the great Chapel for Sunday-school. This is a fine body, over 1200 strong, with fine music, and a fine leader. The members of the faculty each have a class, where close study and good work is done.

TWELVE THINGS TO REMEMBER

1. The value of time.
2. The success of perseverance.
3. The pleasure of working.
4. The dignity of simplicity.
5. The worth of character.
6. The influence of example.
7. The obligation of duty.
8. The wisdom of economy.
9. The power of kindness.
10. The virtue of patience.
11. The improvement of talent.
12. The joy of originating.

—Marshall Field.

A Day in Camp

By Dr. James R. Robertson

Taking advantage of a little leisure, while waiting for a conference with the County Superintendent of Schools, I spent a day at Camp Sevier, which is located a few miles from Greenville, S. C.

A Berea man, J. Earl Tate, is serving as business secretary in one of the Y.M.C.A. buildings and made it possible for me to see a great deal in a short time.

It is quite a sight to see these children of Uncle Sam learning to read and write. It is not possible for one to overestimate how much this means for the future success and influence of these men. Between the hour lessons, a singing master comes in, and for about twenty minutes, they have a happy time. The leader is a musician of some note, and he knows he is wearing his voice

Vocational Column

School will open September 11, with the Vocational Faculty ready to welcome a fine group of young people. Miss Diney is directing the preparation of Kentucky Hall, which is to be the home of our girls. Rooms will be ready to be occupied by Tuesday the 10th.

Although Professors Morgan and McElroy have entered the service of our country, their classes have been provided for. All Vocational

be trained in some special line. Many men must remain privates because they possess no Vocational training. Many of our young men have been advanced because they took Commerce, Carpentry, brick-laying or some other trade. These classes should be well filled this fall.

Our new dairy barn, built with all the latest improvements, is to house the finest dairy in the state, and our agricultural men should plan to get a labor assignment at the



BEREA COLLEGE Y.W.C.A.

classes will continue as in previous years.

Some students, who may have completed high school work, will want to take Vocational. Such persons will be allowed to take French and other advanced studies, so as to get full credit. Young men above eighteen years of age, and of college rank who take Vocational, may take military work under the same conditions as College students. All young men will be given an opportunity for military training. Students who take four units in school and the complete military course, will not be able to earn much of their expenses.

The young man who is expecting to become a leader in the war must

farm, garden or dairy. We want to train the hands as well as the head in the growing science of agriculture.

Come and look over our plant before you decide to "just stay home and gather the crop."

Remember, young friends, that you will soon be too old to get a complete education.

If you are not fighting the Germans, you should be in school. After the war, you will have to compete with the returning soldier, who will know how to do things.

Uses for Turpentine.

A few drops (seven or eight) of turpentine on sugar swallowed slowly twice a day will cure the most severe sore throat.

The Best Possession is a Trained Mind

GUNNER DEPEW

Albert N. Depew

EX-GUNNER AND CHIEF PETTY OFFICER, U. S. NAVY
MEMBER OF THE FOREIGN LEGION OF FRANCE
CAPTAIN GUN TURRET, FRENCH BATTLESHIP CASSARD
WINNER OF THE CROIX DE GUERRE

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SYNOPSIS.

CHAPTER I—Albert N. Depew, author of the story, enlists in the United States navy, serving four years, and attaining the rank of chief petty officer, first-class gunner.

CHAPTER II—The great war starts soon after he is honorably discharged from the navy and he sails for France with a determination to enlist.

CHAPTER III—He joins the Foreign Legion and is assigned to the dreadnaught "Cassard" where his marksmanship wins him high honors.

CHAPTER IV—Depew is detached from his ship and sent with a regiment of the Legion to Flanders where he soon finds himself in the front line trenches.

CHAPTER V—He is detailed to the artillery and makes the acquaintance of the "Fritz," the wonderful French gun that has passed the day for the allies in many a battle. Before seeing any action, he is ordered back to his regiment in the front line trenches.

CHAPTER VI.

Fritz Does a Little "Strafing."

My outfit was one of those that saw the Germans place women and children in front of them as shields against our fire. More than a third of our men, I should say, had been pretty tough criminals in their own countries. They always traded their pay against a handful of cards or a roll of the bones whenever they got a chance. They had been in most of the dirty parts of the world. This war was not such a much to them; just one more job in the list. They could call God and the saints and the human body more things than any boss stevedore that ever lived.

Yet they were religious in a way. Some of them were always reading religious books or saying prayers in different ways and between them they believed in every religion and superstition under the sun. I guess. Yet they were the toughest bunch I ever saw.

After they saw the Germans using the Belgian women the way they did, almost every man in my company took some kind of a vow or other, and most of them kept their vows, too, I believe. And those that were religious got more so after that.

Our chaplain had always been very friendly with the men, and while I think they liked him they were so tough they would never admit it, and some of them claimed he was a Jonah, or Jinx, or bad luck of some kind. But



How We Give 'Em the Butt.

they all told him their vows as soon as they made them and he was supposed to be a sort of referee as to whether they kept them or not.

During my second stint in the front line things got pretty bad. The Germans were five to our one and they kept pushing back parts of the line and cleaning out others. And the weather was as bad as it could be and the food did not always come regularly. Now, before they took their vows, every last man in the bunch would have been kicking and growling off the line, but as it was, the only time they growled was when the Germans pushed us back.

Things kept getting worse and you could see that the men talked to the chaplain more and quite a few of them got real chummy with him.

One morning Fritz started in bright and early to begin his strafing. The lieutenant was walking up and down the trench to see that the sentries were properly posted and were on the job. A shell whizzed over his head and landed just behind the parapet and the dirt spouted up like I imagine a Yellowstone geyser looks.

Another officer came up to the lieutenant—a new one who had only joined the company about a week before. They had walked about ten yards when another shell whizzed over

other officer's case in his pocket.

At this point our own artillery began shelling and we received the order to stand to with fixed bayonets. When we got the order to advance some of the men were already over the parapet and the whole bunch after them, and, hellos me, I was as pale as a sheet, just scared to death. I think every man in when he goes over for the first time—every time for that matter. But I was glad we were going to get some action, because it is hard to sit around in a trench under fire and have nothing to do. I had all I could do to hold my rifle.

We ran across No Man's Land. I cannot remember much about it. But when we got to the German trench I fell on top of a young fellow and my bayonet went right through him. It was a crime to get him, at that. He was as delicate as a pencil.

When I got back to our trenches after my first charge I could not sleep for a long time afterward, for remembering what that fellow looked like

and how my bayonet slipped into him and how he screamed when he fell. He had his legs and his neck twisted under him after he got it. I thought about it a lot and it got to be almost a habit that whenever I was going to sleep I would think about him and then all hope of sleeping was gone.

Our company took a German trench that time and along with another company four hundred prisoners. We had to retire because the men on our sides did not get through and we were being shelled. But we lost a lot of men doing it.

When we returned to our trenches our outfit was simply all in and we were lying around in the front line, like a bunch of old rags in a narrow alley. None of us showed any signs of life except a working party that was digging with picks and shovels at some bodies that had been frozen into the mud of the trench.

I used to think all the Germans were big and fat and strong, and, of course, some of the grenadier regiments are, but lots of the Boches I saw were little and weak like this fellow I "got" in my first charge.

It was a good piece of work to take the prisoners and a novelty for me to look them in the face—the fellows I had been fighting. Because, when you look a Hun in the face, you can see the yellow streak. Even if you are their prisoner you can tell that the Huns are yellow.

Maybe you have heard pigs being butchered. It sounded like that when we got to them. When they attacked us they yelled to beat the band. I guess they thought they could scare us. But you cannot scare machine guns nor the foreign legion either. So when they could not scare us they were up against it and had to fight. I will admit, though, that the first time Fritz came over and began yelling I thought the whole German army was after me, at that, and Kaiser Bill playing the drum. And how they hate a bayonet! They would much rather sit in a ditch and pot you.

I admit I am not crazy about bayonet fighting myself, as a general proposition, but I will say that there have been times when I was serving a gun behind the front lines when I wished for a rifle and a bayonet in my hands and a chance at Fritz man to man.

It was in this charge that our chaplain was put out of commission. As we were lined up, waiting to climb on to the fire step and then over the parapet, this chaplain came down the line speaking to each man as he went. He would not say much, but just a few words, and then make the sign of the cross. He was in a black cassock.

He was just one man from me as we got the word and stood up on the fire step. He was not armed with as much as a pin, but he jumped up on



Stuck His Head Over the Parapet and Got It Square.

the step and stuck his head over the parapet and got it square, landing right beside me. I thought he was killed, but when we got back we found he was only wounded. The men who saw it were over the parapet before the order was given and then the whole bunch after them, because they, too, thought he was killed and figured he never would know how they came out about their vows. All the men in the company were glad when they found he was only wounded.

While half of us were on the firing step throughout the day or night the other half would be in the dugouts or sitting around in the bottom of the trench, playing little games, or mending clothes or sleeping or cooking or

doing a thousand and one things. The men were always in good humor at such times and it seemed to me even more so when the enemy fire was heavy.

If a man was slightly wounded down would come the rifles to order arms, and some fellows were sure to shout, "Right this way. One frame." It was a standing joke and they always did it. The fellow who did it most was a Swiss and he was always playing a joke on somebody or imitating some one of us or making faces.

We were all sorry when this Swiss "went west," as the Limeys say, and we tried to keep up his jokes and say the same things and so forth. But they did not do very well after he was dead. He got his in the same charge in which the chaplain was wounded. He was one of the bunch that charged before the order was given, when the chaplain got it, and was running pretty near me until we got to the Boche wire. I had to stop to get through, though most of it was cut up by artillery fire, but he must have jumped it, for when I looked up he was twenty or thirty paces ahead of me. We got to the Germans about that time and I was pretty busy for a while. But soon I saw him again. He was pulling his bayonet out of a Boche when another made a jab at him and stuck him in the arm. Then the Boche made a swing at him with his rifle, but the Swiss dropped on one knee and dodged it. He kept defending himself with his rifle, but there was another German on him by this time and he could not get up. The corporal of our squad came up just about that time, but he was too late, because one of the Boches got to the Swiss with his bayonet. He did not have time to withdraw it before our corporal stuck him. The other German made a pass at the corporal, but he was too late. The corporal bent him to it and felled him with a terrific blow from his rifle butt. The Huns were pretty thick around there just as another fellow and myself came up. A Boche swung his rifle at the corporal and when he dodged it the Boche almost got me. The swing took him off his feet and then the corporal did as pretty a bit of work as I ever saw. He jumped for the Boche, who had fallen, landed on his face with both feet and gave it to the next one with his bayonet all at the same time. He was the quickest man I ever saw.

There were a couple of well-known savate men in the next company and I saw one of them get under Fritz's guard with his foot and, believe me, there was some force in that kick. He must have driven the German's chin clear through the back of his neck.

We thought it was pretty tough luck to lose both the chaplain and the village wit in the same charge, along with half of our officers, and then have to give up the trench. Every man in the bunch was sore as a bolt when we got back.

(To be Continued)

ALLIES NOW HAVE BOMBING PLANES WORKING IN SQUADRONS

There were no aerial bombing organizations in the allied flying corps during the first year of the war. Practically all the work in the air was in the nature of observation. No pilots could be spared for anything else. Today, probably 25 per cent of the aerial arms are bombing squadrons of 12 machines per squadron.

The first bombing was done by volunteer pilots who flew over the German lines and dropped three or four bombs, made from artillery shells, on concentration camps and cantonments. Showers of small steel arrows were spilled, sometimes on convoys, troop trains, and bodies of massed men. The Germans began day bombing of cities in 1915, and the allies bombarded Karlsruhe in reprisal later in the same year. Since then, evolution in organized bombing developed rapidly and the French began night bombing, but this was not undertaken by the Germans until August, 1916.

At the present time, large groups, including several squadrons of bombing machines go over the lines from time to time, and completely destroy their objective, be it a city, or a camp, a column of troops, or a trench system. Unfortunately, the allies' air forces have to travel for many miles over hostile territory, defended by anti-aircraft guns, to attack German cities, while the enemy can attack French cities by flying only a short distance beyond the allied lines.

The allies are developing large bombing planes which carry sufficient fuel for long excursions and armament to protect them when they are attacked by fighting airplanes. Bombing squadrons are escorted usually over the lines by fast fighting squadrons of 18 planes to a squadron, and then left to their own devices, for the fighters seldom carry sufficient fuel to permit them to accompany the bombers on the round trip.

The dropping of the bomb is similar to shooting a rifle. First, you set your sights and wind gauge, you hold the rifle properly, and finally you pull the trigger. If your ammunition is standard, your sights correct, you hit the target. So with bombing. If you set your sights correctly, fly your plane over the

objective and drop the bomb at the proper time, you will hit the target. If the ammunition manufacturers gave you good bombs, the objective will be destroyed.

THE MISSING FACES

Have you noticed that the old town isn't altogether what it used to be? That somehow there is a difference when you go down street? That the old places are subdued and quiet, less busy and noisy? That, go where you will, the club, the bowling alley, the billiard parlor, anywhere, there is the same subtle sense of change?

The old voices no longer hail you with such eager challenge, such royal welcome, such whole-souled good fellowship; the old smiles no longer bring you the same sense of old hand clasps on the shoulder no longer bring on the same sense of comradeship and friendly interest. Something seems to have slipped silently out of life.

For scores of the old faces are missing: faces that you knew and loved the best.

They are "over there" in the khaki-clad ranks that are slowly pushing the gray Hun line backward toward the Rhine. They are taking up the burden of civilization, of democracy and freedom; the liberation of a half world threatened with enslavement; the perpetuation of our own national liberty and safety. The overthrow of Kaiserdom.

And some of them are never to come back!

None of us will ever forget these missing faces; the fact of our friends, our brothers, our sweethearts, our husbands and fathers. All of us will hope to welcome them home again, triumphant from the firing line, the jaws of death, the literal mouth of the inferno.

Nor must any of us forget them in the coming Liberty Loan drive.

For it is to strengthen them and their light, to hurry their ultimate victory and to speed their return, that these bonds are to be offered. That and that alone.

Remember these missing faces—those faces that we love.

And bring at once your savings for the loan.

A DAY IN CAMP

(Continued from Page One)

men may be inferred from the fact that many are detained for treatment, who would seem to the ordinary observer perfectly sound and in some cases had been so declared by their home doctors.

A visit to the various Y.M.C.A. huts, to the hostess house, to the canteens, the Commissary warehouses, the soldiers' tents and the officers' quarters reveals the everyday life at an army camp.

One meal was taken with the Y.M.C.A. secretaries and another with the men in their mess hall. The writer did not prove very adept in handling the dishes, which are filled before sitting at the table. The dish with boiled potatoes dropped on the floor, to the amusement of the boys. They took their guest in very cordially, however. The food, though plain, is good.

On the grounds are to be found trenches, scouting holes and everything that a soldier finds on the rear war front. They practice the use of the bayonet on dummies, constructed of bundles of sticks and they leap over walls and up the sides of banks to see how well they can do it and keep their guns. The regular drill was not much in evidence, because of the transition condition of the camp.

At the close of the day, the regiment band and the buglers sound the retreat and play the Star Spangled Banner, the guards have been assigned to their positions and the camp settles down for the night. In the Y.M.C.A. huts, are entertainments of various kinds, religious services or special programs.

The writer met Mr. Stafford, formerly of the Boreas Bank & Trust Co., who has just been transferred from Baltimore. He is one of the buglers of the regiment, in good health, and remembers all the home folks. So interested was the writer in all that was going on, that he forgot to remove his hat when the band played "The Star Spangled Banner," and nearly had a chance to feel the rigid military discipline, but fortunately escaped the fate of a pro-German, all in the experience of a day.

No, this is not to be the last loan. But there is no ban on making it the biggest.

The tightwad talks about the long, cold winter ahead of him. Talk to him about the long, cold winter ahead of our boys in France, Siberia, Archangel.

"Bigger, Better, Brighter than ever." That's the Fourth Loan and the victories we're going to celebrate with it.

LIBERTY BOND DISLOYALISTS ARE SENTENCED

Cleveland, O.—The men who believed that they could not be touched by the law for Liberty Bond dealings of almost any character whatever are learning their mistake.

The recent arrest and conviction and sentencing of men who have depended upon slurring ads to lead Liberty Bond owners who needed the money into their offices ought to have a chilling effect upon other brokers who have built their hopes upon the same foundation.

Isadore Gantz, pawnbroker of Farrell, Pa., was arraigned and held on \$1,000 bail for the November grand jury session. He advertised to buy bonds, and then offered the bondholders who responded to his ad about 80 cents on the dollar for their bonds.



LEWIS B. FRANKLIN.

He argued to anyone who questioned his policy of cutting the market price of the bonds, that anyone had a right to sell any bond he owned at any price he chose to take—and could get; and that anyone had a right to buy a bond at any price he saw fit to offer—and could get the bond for. It is the same argument which has been used by all of the bond price cutters. And in ordinary times it would hold, probably. But Mr. Gantz learned, when he was before the district attorney, that the United States is at war, and that there are, in consequence, limitations to certain activities which do not exist in times of peace.

In order to give an excuse for his offered price for the safest securities in the world—United States government bonds—Gantz was forced to argue that they were not worth much more than that. His prosecution was therefore possible under the sedition law.

W. S. Bennett of Youngstown was sent to the workhouse within the last few days for similar suggestions, and other cases are in process of being prosecuted in the fourth federal district at the present time.

Lewis B. Franklin, director of the United States war loan organization, in addressing a meeting of the Liberty Loan county chairmen of this district, emphasized forcefully the importance of keeping one's bonds, and of urging other people to do so.

"NOT A NATION"

They said that we were not a nation;
Just a madly from various lands;
No national heart and no national soul;
With no hope and no wish to join hands.

Nothing to hold us together;
No aims and no dreams that we shared;
Ideals and backgrounds all different;
We couldn't make war—if we dared.

Then the word blared forth to the country,
"Close ranks! For the flag of us all!"
And the faith that brought us together
Shone out at the Colors' call.

One cry came back from the people,
From Latin and Norman and Slav;
"America! Freedom is threatened!"
"Take all that we are and have."

"We know what we sought when we came here;
"What we're working for, everyone,
"And that work has bound us together,
"It will hold till eternity's done.

"We give you our lives and our dollars;
"We will work; we will fight; we will die;
"For the faith that has builded a nation
"From the four winds of earth, and the sky."
—Lucy Jaenke Price.

MOUNTAIN AGRICULTURE

Conducted by Mr. Robert F. Spence, Farm Demonstrator and Special Investigator

KNOWLEDGE THAT SHOULD BE POSSESSED BY A COUNTY ROAD ENGINEER

By Rodman Wiley, Commissioner, Department of Public Roads, Frankfort, Ky.

The question is frequently asked what should a man know in order to be an efficient County Road Engineer?

The fact is appreciated that in some sections of the State, we have only gravel roads, in other sections, macadam or earth roads. We believe a man should be best familiar with the type of road that predominates in his county. Generally speaking, he should first of all know road work in detail, possess considerable executive ability, be able to handle men and know how to deal with the public and be thoroughly honest.

If any roads are to be graded, he should know exactly what machinery to purchase and how to place the men, and, if necessary, superintend the work. If any stone is to be crushed, he should know how to drill and load the holes and how to distribute his forces so as to crush the stone in the most economical way, should know how to figure the cost of concrete in place, gravel delivered at various points, stone crushed and hauled along the road. He should be thoroughly familiar with the construction of any type of road which might be undertaken in his county during the term of his office; as a matter of fact, he should know in detail each kind of work for which the county will spend money under his direction.

A man might be a most excellent lawyer and yet a failure as a druggist, or, he might be a successful farmer and yet valueless as a cashier of a bank. A man might be a good business man, thoroughly honest and industrious, but if he does not know the details of road work, he will not make a good road man. It has always been my experience that it costs too much money to educate a man in the art of economical road construction and maintenance and it seems that the proper thing to do is to employ a man that knows and, if such is done, it will be found that good will result from all funds invested in roads, that he will be able to save the county his salary many times in the course of a season. It is, therefore, hoped that not only the county officials, but all citizens of the State will appreciate the fact that they will receive a dollar's worth of work for every dollar expended, if they will employ men thoroughly trained in road work and pay them a good salary, rather than to employ someone who knows nothing whatever about road work and spends most of his time loafing around the court house or attending to his private business. Inasmuch as the County Road Engineer handles 50% and sometimes more of the county's funds, it is an important office and the proper man to select for the place should receive the careful consideration of every taxpayer.

THE WASTE OF WAR TIMES

For those of us who cannot comprehend the meaning of billions and millions, some idea of the burden of this war to the United States is conveyed by the simple statement that its cost to us is \$555 a second. Every time the clock ticks, that tidy little sum passes into the insatiable maw of Mars, and his demands will constantly become greater. We are, of course, a rich and powerful nation, but our wealth is not exhaustless, nor would it be wise or prudent on our part to waste, even though our treasure chest were without bottom. Naturally some waste is unescapable, but upon those in authority devolves a solemn duty to prevent avoidable expenditures in every possible way. For let it not be forgotten that all this money comes from the people and that even with rigid economy they are going to face a staggering debt when this war is ended. And when that good day comes at last, and the conduct of affairs is probed, as it will be, there is going to be rough sledding for any set of men who are shown to have been wasters or grafters.—Fort Wayne News.

SOME OF THE BITS YOUR LIBERTY BOND WILL DO

If you buy a \$100 bond of the Fourth Liberty Loan, you are lending the United States Government enough money to feed a soldier in France a little more than seven months. Or you have furnished enough money to give him a complete outfit of winter and summer clothing, including shoes and stockings, and slicker and overcoat and

blankets, with enough left over to arm him with a good revolver. You have done that much to beat back the Hun.

It takes \$35 more to arm him with a rifle with a bayonet on it, and if you buy a second \$100 bond, you furnish him this rifle and 1,000 cartridges for it, and there will still be enough of your money left to purchase a good-sized bomb to throw in a dugout, or demolish a machine gun, together with the Hun operating it.

DROUGHT CONDITIONS RELIEVED BY RAIN

The rains of Monday and Tuesday were general throughout Central and Eastern Kentucky, with the exception of the extreme southern portions of the State, according to reports received by the United States Weather Bureau yesterday, and served to relieve the severe drought conditions prevailing in many sections. Farm authorities doubt whether the rain came in time to help the greater portion of the corn crop, but it will be of material assistance to the tobacco crop, to pastures and to late potatoes. Stock water was becoming scarce in many communities, but the rains will also relieve this situation.

LET 'IM FROO

This poem, written by the author for one of the soldier-pierrots at the front, is being recited nightly somewhere behind the firing line in France:

O Gawd! I ain't no 'and at prayers, An' sides, it aints seems to me As You must get fed up sometimes, Forgive'n everybody's crimes An' settin' sinners free.

You must be overworked a lot, An' Peter's got 'is 'ands full too; But just look 'ere—my pal—'e's dead: A chunk of shrapnel in 'is 'ead. D'Ye fink as You could let 'im froo When 'e comes up to You? Eh! D'Ye fink You could?

I wish You would. For, Gawd, 'is luck's been awful bad. Right bad it's been. An' not a pal in all the world, Cept me, I mean.

'Is face was all agen 'im. Tho' 'e 'id is best 'e could. That there moustache was not much use.

All yellor wiv terbaccer juice, Altho' it did some good. But, Gawd, just tip old Peter To overlook 'is face, So's when my pal 'ere comes up there.

'E'll billet 'im, I don't care where—S'long 'e gets a place.

For I knows 'im, Gawd, I knows 'im, An' 'is missus and kids as well. An' I knows 'ow 'e's slaved it for fifty hob.

An' I knows 'ow 'e 'fisted and chucked 'is job. An' I knows 'e can fight like 'ell.

An' I tell Yer straight—If Ye dahns my mate, Ye can blinkin' well dahns me too.

But if You're the Gawd I takes Yer for,

Ye'll see as my pal gets froo.

—J. Milton Hayes, in Daily Dispatch, Manchester, Eng.

Bisenits, Bayonets, Bonds! That's the combination that will topple the kaiser's throne and free the world. So save on your bisenits and buy bonds with the savings. We know what the bayonets have done already. Help to keep them in action.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

Hay and Grain.

Hay—No. 1 timothy \$20.50@21.50, No. 2 \$20.25@20.75, No. 1 clover mixed \$28@28.50, No. 2 clover mixed \$25.50@27, No. 1 clover \$23.
Corn—No. 2 white \$1.90@1.95, No. 3 white \$1.80@1.85, No. 2 yellow \$1.85@1.87, No. 3 yellow \$1.80@1.85, No. 2 mixed \$1.70@1.75, white ear \$1.90@2, yellow ear \$1.75@1.80, mixed ear \$1.60@1.70.

Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

Butter—Whole milk creamery extras 48c, centralized creamery extras 46 1/2c, firsts 43 1/2c.
Eggs—Prime firsts 39c, firsts 37 1/2c, ordinary firsts 34c.
Live Poultry—Broilers, 1 1/2 lb and over, 30c; under 1 1/2 lb, 30c; fowls, 4 lbs and over, 26c; do under 4 lbs, 26c; roosters, 18c.

Live Stock.

Cattle—Shippers \$13@16.50, butcher steers, extra \$14@15.50, good to choice \$12@14, common to fair \$7.50@11.50; heifers, extra \$10@12.75, good to choice \$7@9.50, common to fair \$6.75@12; cows, extra \$8.50@10.50, good to choice \$6.25@8, common to fair \$4.25@8; canners \$6@6.75, stockers and feeders \$7@11.

Calves—Extra \$17.50@17.95, fair to good \$14@17.50, common and large \$7@13.
Hogs—Selected heavy shippers \$19.50@19.70, good to choice packers and butchers \$19.70, medium (160-190 lbs) \$19.55, stags \$11@14.50, common to choice heavy fat sows \$12@16.25, light shippers \$14@19.35, pigs (110 lbs and less) \$14@18.25.

SIX DOORS

FOR ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE

1st Door—Berea's Vocational Schools

Training that adds to your money-earning power, combined with general education.

FOR YOUNG MEN—Agriculture, Carpentry, Bricklaying, Printing, Commerce and Telegraphy.

FOR YOUNG LADIES—Home Science, Dressmaking, Cooking, Nursing, Stenography and Typewriting.

2nd Door—Berea's Foundation School

General Education for those not far advanced, combined with some vocational training. No matter what your present advancement, we can put you with others like yourself and give chance for most rapid improvement.

3rd Door—Berea's English Academy Course

For those who are not expecting to teach and who are not going thru College and desire more general education. It also gives the best general education for those who wish a good start in study and expect to carry it on by themselves.

4th Door—Berea's Normal School

This gives the best training for those who expect to teach. Courses are so arranged that young people can teach through the summer and fall and attend school through the winter and spring, thus earning money to keep right on in their courses of study. Read Dinsmore's great book, "How to Teach a District School."

5th Door—Berea's Preparatory Academy Course

This is the straight road to College—best training in Mathematics, Science, Languages, History and all preparatory subjects. The Academy is now Berea's largest department.

6th Door—Berea College

This is the crown of the whole institution, and provides standard courses in all advanced subjects.

A Temporary Raise in Board is forced by war conditions. For twenty-five years the board has remained the same in Berea, but the unusual situation in which the whole country finds itself now makes it impossible for us to live on the same money as we have in the past.

This adds \$6.60 to the former expenses of the girls and \$15.60 to the expenses of the boys, but still leaves the cost half that at other schools and "cheaper than staying at home."

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE. Incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

	FALL TERM			
	EXPENSES FOR BOYS		ACADEMY AND NORMAL	COLLEGE
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00		\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	7.00		7.00	7.00
Board, 7 weeks	12.25		12.25	12.25
Amount due Sept. 11, 1918.	24.25		25.25	26.25
Board, 7 weeks, due Oct. 30.	12.25		12.25	12.25
Total for Term	\$36.50		\$37.50	\$38.50
Expenses for Girls				
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00		\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	7.00		7.00	7.00
Board, 7 weeks	10.50		10.50	10.50
Amount due Sept. 11, 1918.	22.50		23.50	24.50
Board, 7 weeks, due Oct. 30.	10.50		10.50	10.50
Total for Term	\$33.00		\$34.00	\$35.00

* This does not include the dollar deposit nor money for books or laundry.

Special Expenses in Addition to Incidental Fee—Business

	Fall	Winter	Spring
Stenography and Typewriting	\$14.00	\$12.00	\$10.00
Bookkeeping (brief course)	14.00	12.00	10.00
Bookkeeping (regular course)	7.00	6.00	5.00
Business course for students in other departments:			
Stenography	10.50	9.00	7.50
Typewriting, with one hour's use of instrument	7.00	6.00	5.00
Com. Law, Com. Geog., Com. Arith., or Penmanship, each..	2.10	1.80	1.50

In no case will special Business Fees exceed \$15.00 per term.

All students do some work with their hands from six to sixteen hours a week as janitors or in the farm, carpenter shop, printing office, laundry, boarding hall, office, etc., and receive pay which reduces their expenses.

Any able-bodied young man or young woman can get an education at Berea if there is the will to do so.

If it is impossible for any young man or young woman to be in school the full year, by all means they should enter for a course during the winter and spring terms.

The public schools will close about Christmas and the teachers and advanced pupils should not be idle through the long winter months but should be studying in Berea where the best education can be gotten for least money.

Applicants must bring or send a testimonial showing that they are above 15 years old, in good health and of good character. This may be signed by some former Berea student in good standing or some reliable teacher or neighbor. The use of tobacco is strictly forbidden.

For information or friendly advice write to the Secretary,
MARSHALL E. VAUGHN, Berea, Ky.

Berea College Hospital

Best Equipment and Service at Lowest Cost.
Wards for Men and for Women, Sun-parlor.
Private Rooms, Baths, Electric Service.

Surgery, Care in Child-birth, Eye Treatment, Nose and Ear, General Practice

Come in and visit an establishment, which is a friend in need, and in reach of all the people.

Robert H. Cowley, M.D., Physician
Mrs. Anna Powell Hackett, Superintendent

HOME DEPARTMENT

Conducted by Miss Margaret Disney, Director of Home Science

ALL AGREE THAT HOME-MADE PICKLES ARE THE BEST

We were sipping tea, on the veranda, when my youthful neighbor, who is a bride of a year, said:—

"Oh, dear, I shall certainly never try making pickles again. Last season I packed several crocks of small cucumbers in brine and I had to throw them all away."

"Well, inquired the experienced housewife, 'did you cover them with a weighted plate to keep them underneath the water, and did you change the brine water once in a while, discarding inferior cucumbers?'"

"Why, no, I did not. I didn't know all that was necessary."

"It really isn't necessary to change the brine water, but I always do it, because I hate to take chances, and I think an ounce of prevention is always worth a pound of cure. Many of the women in this neighborhood pack them in brine and never change the water."

"I am going to take you out and show you my pickle closet before we have tea," said our hostess.

We were ushered into a long, narrow shelved room, which opened off the pantry. I noticed at once that there was no radiator. The shelves were filled with preserves, neatly wrapped in newspapers and properly labeled. Across the bottom shelf were several large crocks.

Our friend lifted a plate from one and served each of us with a sample of most delicious tomato pickle.

Uncooked Tomato Pickle

"This," she said, "is uncooked pickle which I mentioned yesterday, and here is the recipe which I have

written for each of you. The recipe reads as follows:

Two quarts of tomatoes, one tablespoonful of celery seed, six tablespoonfuls of minced onions, one-half cupful sugar, two and one-half cupfuls of vinegar, three-quarters of a tablespoonful of cinnamon, one teaspoonful of ginger, one cup of diced celery, four green peppers, five tablespoonfuls of salt, one-half cupful mustard seed, three-quarters of a teaspoonful of cloves, three-quarters of a teaspoonful of grated nutmeg.

"I always chop the tomatoes before I measure them, as well as the celery and peppers before adding them to the other ingredients, which I mix and allow to stand over night. In the morning I drain off half the juice, which makes excellent sauce. Then I place the pickle in crocks. This I have kept for two years."

"This," she said, as she lifted a plate from another crock, "is a splendid uncooked chutney. The recipe for it is the second on the list:

Uncooked Chutney

"One pound of sour apples, three-quarters of a pound of raisins, twelve ripe tomatoes, two red peppers, one-quarter of a cupful of mint leaves, one ounce of mustard seed, one and one-half quarts of vinegar, four ounces of salt, one pound of sugar."

"The vinegar must be boiled and cooled before being mixed with the finely chopped ingredients. The pickle must then be kept in a crock in a cool, dry place and stirred every day for ten days, when it is ready for use."

(To be continued in next issue.)

FOOD AND DRINK

Need of Fats

So long as we get enough fuel food, it does not, within certain limits, make much difference whether we get this from starches and sugars, or from fats, the two chief types of food on which we depend for heat and power to work, but these limits vary with individual needs. The man at moderate work needs from 1 1/4 to 3 ounces of fat a day (3 to 6 tablespoonfuls), depending on what else he is eating. The man who sits down most of the day needs less. Yet in a good-sized doughnut, one eats from 1 to 1 1/4 tablespoonfuls of fat. Three small pats of butter would give two tablespoonfuls more—already an ounce and a half, without counting that used in the cake, in the salad dressing, the French-fried potatoes, and many other things that may have been part of the day's meals.

We must waste no fat and must choose carefully the kind of fats

we use. Animal fats are especially needed for export. Butter is very precious, because with its fat are certain other substances necessary for growth and for maintenance of bodily vigor. This is true in lesser degree of beef fat, but not of pork fat or of any obtained from the vegetable world. We can quickly stimulate increased production of vegetable oils, so it is well to use part of our fat in this form.

—C. E. World.

War brings about many strange conditions, none more remarkable perhaps than the introduction of the milk goat into the back yards of American cities. A milk goat averages a quart and a half of milk a day during the lactation period. The demand for this milk in the United States is principally for children and invalids.

Scalp the Bond Scalper. Cash will curtail the casualties.

AMERICANS ASKED TO LIMIT USE OF SUGAR

Must Use No More Than Two Pounds Per Person a Month if the Present Meagre Allied Sugar Ration Is Maintained.

Stocks Will Be Short Until Beginning of New Year—Ration May Be Enlarged Then.

Two pounds of sugar a month—half a pound a week—that is the sugar ration the U. S. Food Administration has asked every American to observe until January 1, 1919, in order to make sure there shall be enough for our Army and Navy, for the Allied armies and for the civilians of those nations.

By New Year's the world sugar situation will be relieved somewhat by the new crop. Cuban sugar of this year's crop will be arriving in this country.

Every available sugar source will be drawn on by the Food Administration during the next winter months to maintain sufficient stocks here to keep up our national sugar supply. During October the first American beet sugar will arrive in the market. By the middle of November some of our Louisiana cane crop will be available. All of this sugar and more may be needed to keep this nation supplied on a reduced ration and to safeguard the Allied sugar ration from still further

reduction. In Europe the present ration is already reduced to a minimum.

Our Situation.

The situation which the United States faces in its efforts to maintain a fair distribution of sugar to the Allied world is as follows:

Sugar supplies throughout the country, in homes, stores, factories and bakeries are at a low ebb. We must make increased sugar shipments to the Allies.

Production of American beet and Louisiana cane crops have been disappointing.

Porto Rico crops have been curtailed.

Immense sugar stocks in Java cannot be reached on account of the shipping shortage; ships are needed for troop movements and munitions.

Army and Navy sugar requirements have increased as well as those from the Allies.

Most industries using sugar have had their allotment reduced by one-half; some will receive no sugar.

Households should make every effort to preserve the fruit crop without sugar, or with small amounts of sugar. Later, when the sugar supply is larger, the canned fruit may be sweetened as it is used.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By Rev. P. H. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)
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LESSON FOR SEPTEMBER 8

CONQUERING EVIL

(May be used with temperance application.)
LESSON TEXTS—1 Kings 21:1-26; Ephesians 6:12.
GOLDEN TEXT—Have no fellowship with the unfruitful works of darkness, but rather reprove them.—Ephesians 6:11.
OPTIONAL READING—Romans 12:21 to 13:10.
ADDITIONAL MATERIAL FOR TEACHERS—Deuteronomy 32:15; Psalm 14:1; Luke 4:1-13, 19:41-45; Romans 7:14; 8:11; II Timothy 4:2.

The robbery and murder of Naboth is one of the darkest of human deeds. Failure to recognize the righteousness of Naboth's position, and to master his own personal selfish desires, resulted in this dark deed.

I. A Notable Example of the Triumph of Evil (1 Kings 21:1-26).

1. Ahab's covetousness (vv. 1-6).
Near the king's palace lay a plot of ground belonging to a simple farmer which Ahab selfishly longer for. Naboth, loyal to the law of God and exercising his personal rights, refused to part with it, though the king offered him what it was worth, or even a letter one in exchange. With Naboth it was not a matter of money value, but of loyalty to God and his fathers. It doubtless would have been gain to him to have complied with Ahab's desire, for he offered his worth in money, or a better one in exchange. Naboth put principle before worldly gain, or even a reputation with the king. Ahab instead of conquering his selfishness, selfishly refused to act.

2. Jezebel's wicked plot (vv. 7-16).
When she found Ahab plotting she took matters into her own hands. (1) She taunted Ahab (v. 7). A weak man cannot stand to be taunted, especially by a woman. (2) A mock trial given (vv. 8-13). The charge made against Naboth was false. They played the hypocrite. His death was secured under the pretense of justice. Jezebel desired Naboth out of the way, so she secured false witnesses against him. (3) He was stoned to death (v. 13). (4) Jezebel informs Ahab of Naboth's death, and instructs him to take possession of the vineyard (v. 14-16).

3. The doom announced (vv. 17-26).

(1) By whom—Elijah (vv. 17, 18). At the command of the Lord, Elijah, who had fled from Jezebel, goes to meet the king as he entered upon the possession of Naboth's vineyard. He went to take possession but could not. God always sends a man to bring to the sinner the fruit of his wrongdoing. (2) What it was (vv. 19-26). (a) A shameful death (v. 19). The dogs were to lick his blood in the place where they licked the blood of Naboth. There is a retributive justice in the judgments which God metes out to sinners. "Whatsoever a man sows, that shall he also reap" (Gal. 6:7). Jezebel was to share a like fate. The sinner should be assured that his sin will find him out. (b) Obliteration of posterity (vv. 21, 22). It was best that the children of such a man should be cut off so that there might be an end to such a wicked dynasty. It would seem that the world has now come to such a state as this. The dynasty which is responsible for the blood and sorrow of the world at this time would better end and its posterity be obliterated from the earth.

4. Ahab's repentance (vv. 27-29).
Through his humiliation he gained a respite from judgment. God allowed him to go for awhile before he permitted the judgment to fall upon him. A few years later he was slain in the battle of Ramoth-Gilead (chapter 22:37).

II. How to Overcome Evil (Eph. 11:18).

1. By separation from it (v. 11). The only way to overcome evil is to refuse fellowship with it, to withdraw from it. Lot, who had entered into fellowship with the Sodomites, was overtaken with disaster; but Abraham, who was separated from it, was able to deliver him.

2. By reproof (v. 11). It is not enough to merely refrain from practicing evil. No neutral position is possible. There must be victory over it; it must be defeated. Antagonism of the evil is necessary.

3. By watchfulness (v. 14).
Living in the light of Christ is necessary in order to overcome evil. Deception is on every hand.

4. By a circumspect mind (vv. 15, 16).
Pitfalls are all about us. To walk without looking about us is most foolish, because the evil one is on the alert, doing his best to cause us to stumble.

5. By a sober life (v. 18).
6. By being filled with the Holy Spirit (v. 18).

Those who would overcome evil must abstain from intoxicating liquors and all the influences of the world which unduly excite.

The Spirit-filled believer has the wisdom and power to overcome.

Regenerated Life.
The best personal workers are those who have a zeal for others because of their own changed lives. There may be argument against some forms of reasoning and against various cults and "isms," but there can be no argument against a regenerated life.—"Something Doing."

Optimistic Thought.
Regretment is temporary, but forgiveness is eternal.

THE CHURCH AND ITS CHANCE

This War Will Give the Church its Greatest Chance. Will It Make Good?

Rev. Chas Stelze

When the Israelites, after 400 years of captivity in Egypt, were to depart to conquer "the promised land," they sprinkled blood on the sideposts and door linteals of their homes. Baptized their faith anew in blood.

When, at the last supper, Jesus took and raised the cup, he said: "This is my blood—drink ye all of it. For as oft as ye drink, ye shall proclaim my death. Do it till I come again, but when I come, it will be in power—to set up my Kingdom!"

Religious evolution or progressivism always is accompanied by blood, sacrifice and martyrdom. In the present war, there is a clear alignment between Christian civilization and materialism, meaning might is right, and backed even by anti-Christ. Spiritually considered, it is a religious war, though not so proclaimed and though undenominational, the Teutonic-Turk proposition that might is right is alone sufficient to give the issue religious significance and standing.

What is the "power" and "kingdom" of Christ's coming again? The strongest power is love. No kingdom lasts that is not based on love.

What do the enormous losses in lives and property in this war mean but that the nations of men must work together, think together more harmoniously than ever before, to rehabilitate? What issues from the frightful suffering and ruins of Belgium, Serbia and Armenia is world-wide sympathy and charity stronger and deeper than mankind ever before felt. How many millions of families will, thru their losses of sons, husbands, fathers, brothers, drunk from this cup of blood and be drawn away from the material to the spiritual?

Indeed, it will be the church's greatest chance, as Dr. Stelze says. And, if the merciless, bloody hand of Teutonic autocracy seizes all, it will be the church's greatest calamity. Hard the labor, uncertain the fate of the church if ever the hellish doctrine that "Might is right" rules that part of the world wherein the church has found freedom and opportunity for growth.

(These editorials appeared in the Scripps daily papers in several cities, and also in other papers having the Newspaper Enterprise Association service.)

A NARROW ESCAPE FROM DROWNING

The Winmore Enterprise contains the following account of what might have proved a fatal drowning accident:

"On Thursday, last, an outing party, composed of Mrs. Bettie Gordon, Rev. Wm. P. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Gordon, Mrs. Maggie Sexton, all of Shaker Bend neighborhood and Rev. and Mrs. S. A. Arnold, of Winmore, took a trip down the Kentucky River on the yacht, Florence.

On their return, they stopped near Brooklyn and the party went in bathing. The ladies had life preservers on, but after a short while, Mrs. Arnold removed hers. While moving in supposed shallow water, Mrs. Arnold suddenly stepped over a ledge into deep water and sank out of sight. Mr. Arnold and M. D. Gordon went to her rescue and one of them succeeded in reaching her as she came up for the first time, but in her frightened struggle, she broke loose and sank again.

As she was going down for the third time, Joe Gordon reached beneath the surface after her and succeeded in touching her dress and fortunately got a grasp on it. She was pulled out almost lifeless and it was some time before she was fully revived again. It was a very narrow escape from drowning.

Mrs. Arnold has a great many friends, who are delighted to know she is uninjured, aside from the nervous shock at so harrowing an experience. She is a daughter of Mrs. Bettie Gordon, and sister of Wm. P. M. D. and Joe Gordon, all of whom were with her when the accident occurred.

HE HAD MORE LATITUDE

An aged Negro preacher in Virginia had never become ordained, but was content to remain an "exhorter." This seemed rather strange to some of his congregation, and one day they asked him about it.

"Well, it's dis way," he said. "When you's a preacher, you's got ter have a lex' n' stick right close to it, but if you's only an exhorter, you kin branch."

Optimistic Thought.
Regretment is temporary, but forgiveness is eternal.

TEMPERANCE QUOTES

"I'd sooner black my visage o'er And put a shine on boots and shoes Than stand within a liquor store And rinse the glasses drunkards use."

—Dr. Jewett.

"A man had the choice of committing the least of three offenses—murder, robbery or drunkenness. He chose the latter, got drunk, and then committed the other two."

—Burton.

"Temperance is like a bride of gold, and he that can use it aright is like a god than a man; for as it will transform a beast into a man again, so it will make a man a god."

—Spurgeon.

"Wasps honey take—but no honey make."

"In the supremacy of self-control consists one of the perfections of the ideal man."

—Herbert Spencer.

"All the crimes on earth do not destroy so many of the human race, or alienate so much prosperity as drunkenness."

—Lord Bacon.

"I never knew how delightful life is, or how easily work can be done, until I gave up wine."

—Sydney Smith.

"The working man can do without the politician, but the politician can't do without the working man."

"Now to rivulets from the mountains Points the rods of fortune tellers; Youth perpetual dwells in fountains, Not in flocks, and casks and cellars."

—Longfellow.

"I am convinced that wine and all fermented liquors are pernicious to the human constitution and that for the preservation of health and exhilaration of spirits, there is no beverage comparable to simple water."

—Smollett.

"If we are not masters of ourselves, we are not fit to be leaders of others."

—Spurgeon.

"Our revenues may derive some unholy benefit from the sale of alcohol, but the entire trade is nevertheless a covenant with sin and death."

—Daily Telegraph.

"Intemperance is the voluntary extinction of reason."

—Channing.

"If you would keep the mind clear and the body healthy, abstain from all fermented liquor."

—Sydney Smith.

"I never saw a city or village yet, whose miseries were not in proportion to the number of its public houses."

—Oliver Goldsmith.

"No nation which is enslaved to drink can preserve its liberties."

COAL MEN WANT PROHIBITION

National prohibition would appear to have taken a giant's stride forward last week, when the National Coal Association, composed of leading bituminous operators, in a signed statement announced that "national prohibition for the period of the war is absolutely essential."

"The country," continues the statement, "cannot have both liquor and sufficient coal this winter. Nor can the country keep liquor in the mining sections now and have enough coal later on." These are very plain words and should certainly carry conviction with those in authority.

—Zion's Herald.

REST AND CHANGE

Archbishop Magee, of New York, after staying at a hotel, had an extortionate bill presented to him by his host, who, after receiving payment, solicitedly inquired if his lordship had enjoyed the change and rest. "No, I have had neither," replied the Archbishop; "the waiter had the change and you've had the rest."

LOVE—TRAGEDY

Miss Columbia loved her lover As a sweetheart lady should; He swore by stars above 'er He loved and always would.

She liked to be called "dearie," And "love," and "anook," and "pet."

Of "darling" she'd ne'er weary; They would be lovers yet.

But— She killed him right at table With a wellaimed wheatless bun, When his mem'ry slipped its cable And he up and called her "hon."

—A. M. Corrigan.

JAPS ADVANCE IN EASTERN SIBERIA

Tokyo Announces They Have Passed Nikolaievsk; Otani Heads Allied Armies.

CHINESE FORCE JOINS ALLIES

Reach Mukden on Way to Siberia—Cholera Rages in North Russia—23,000 Russ Officers Are Released by Bolsheviks.

London, Aug. 26.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company from Tokyo, says the Japanese war office announces that the Japanese in Siberia are advancing beyond Nikolaievsk.

Chinese Have Reached Mukden. Peking, Aug. 26.—A Chinese contingent on the way to join the allies' forces at Vladivostok has reached Mukden, Manchuria, according to announcement made here.

General Otani In Charge.

Vladivostok, Siberia, Aug. 26.—The Japanese general Kikuzo Otani, commander of the entire allies' forces in Siberia, took charge of his command. This fact was announced at a general council of the allies' commanders. The spirit of fullest cooperation was manifested by the council, the officers assuring General Otani that they were proud to serve under him. The various elements will continue as separate units concerning matters of administration and supply, but are subject to orders from the generalissimo regarding strategy and military operations.

A joint purchasing board has been established for buying necessities in the local market. General Otani's staff will consist of General Yuh, chief of the first bureau of operations; General Iwakaki, who was commander of the first guard division, will be chief of the second division of supplies and administration, and General Nakazumi.

Russian Officers With Czechs.

Amsterdam, Aug. 26.—Gen. H. C. Scherbatoff, former Russian commander on the Romanian front, and Gen. V. A. Tcheremissoff, former commander on the Russian northern front, a Moscow dispatch to the Rhenish Westphalian Zeitung of Essen says, have accepted commands in the Czech-Slovak army.

Release 23,000 Russ Officers.

Twenty-three thousand former Russian officers imprisoned in the Alenteff barracks have been released, according to a Moscow dispatch printed in the Rhenish Westphalian Zeitung. The dispatch says the soviet government was compelled to abandon its plan for internment of the officers under pressure from the population of Moscow.

Hunger, typhus and cholera are raging in the northern Russian provinces, says a Petrograd dispatch to the Weser Zeitung of Bremen. The population of entire villages are dying in great numbers. In some places each person receives only two pounds of oats weekly and no bread. Railway connections between Moscow and the rest of Russia, except the provinces of Tver and Tula, have ceased entirely, according to a Moscow dispatch to the Dusseldorf Nachrichten. This condition is due in part to the passive resistance of the railway men and partly to the acts of counter-revolutionists in blowing up railway bridges and destroying tracks.

35,000,000 BONDS PREPARED

Treasury Officials at Washington Confident Fourth Liberty Loan Will Break Record.

Washington, Aug. 26.—The treasury feels so sure the Fourth Liberty loan will break all records for size and number of subscribers it has ordered the bureau of engraving to prepare about 35,000,000 separate bonds, or 8,500,000 more than for the third loan, when about 26,500,000 bonds were sold. One-third of the fourth loan bonds already have been engraved and they are being turned out at the rate of 500,000 a day.

CORSICAN WRATH IS STIRRED

New Lusitania Outrage Arouses Population of the Island—Women and Children Victims.

Marseilles, Aug. 26.—The entire population on the island of Corsica is greatly roused up by the sinking of the French steamer Balkan, which was torpedoed by a submarine several days ago. Scores of women and children were victims. The torpedoing of the Balkan is likened to the sinking of the Lusitania. The Balkan was regularly plying between Corsica and the mainland, carrying passengers, who frequently numbered several hundred.

NO BIG AMERICAN LOSSES

General March Denies Stories of Huge Casualties—Public Gets Reports Promptly.

Washington, Aug. 26.—Members of the senate military committee were assured by General March at their weekly conference that stories of great unpublished American casualties overseas are wholly false and that all casualties among the expeditionary forces are given to the public as promptly as the cables can transmit them.

SPEED DEMONS WILL CONTRIBUTE TO ENTERTAINMENT OF VISITORS



Automobile racing, one of the most exciting amusements in the field of sport, will be a big feature of the sixteenth annual Kentucky State Fair, to be held in Louisville the week of September 9-14.

Saturday afternoon of fair week the "crack" drivers of the world will tear around the dirt track of the fair's celebrated speedway, and will go after the greatest records the automobile world boasts at present.

From \$500 to \$1,000 in cash prizes will be hung up for each event, and the contestants will be a galaxy of stars selected by Kentucky State Fair Secretary Fount T. Kremer from the world's greatest drivers. The list available includes Eddie O'Donnell, the world's racing king; Dave Lewis, Pacific coast star on both track and speedway; two of the famous Chevrolet brothers, first foreigners to compete over the American speed courses; Barney Oldfield, dirt track veteran of the lot and rated as the "master driver" of the world; Earl Cooper, of the famous Stutz team; Andy Burke, George Clarke, "Wild Bill" Endicott, Louis Disbrow, Fred Horey, present world's track champion; Sig Haugdahl, Ray Lamkin, Percy Ford, Jules Ellinghoe, Leon Durray, Art Klein, Dave Koetzla, Tom Milton, Al Strelgle, Glen Breed, Cliff Toft, Eddie Kearne, Louis Le Coq, and a score of others.

Automobile racing, under the guidance of the International Motor Contest Association, has become just as important a part of every big agricultural fair and exhibition for the development of high-speed motors as horse racing has been in the past to encourage the breeding of high-standard horses, and the exhibition of motors for farm and agricultural work at the various state and county fairs is now undergoing the same development which the standard-bred working horses underwent 20 years ago to develop the working means for agriculture.



Packers' Profits Are Regulated

The public should understand that the profits of the packers have been limited by the Food Administration since November 1, 1917. For this purpose, the business of Swift & Company is now divided into three classes:

Class 1 includes such products as beef, pork, mutton, oleomargarine and others that are essentially animal products. Profits are limited to 9 per cent of the capital employed in these departments, (including surplus and borrowed money), or not to exceed two and a half cents on each dollar of sales.

Class 2 includes the soap, glue, fertilizer, and other departments more or less associated with the meat business. Many of these departments are in competition with outside businesses whose profits are not limited. Profits in this class are restricted to 15 per cent of the capital employed.

Class 3 includes outside investments, such as those in stock yards, and the operation of packing plants in foreign countries. Profits in this class are not limited.

Total profits for all departments together in 1918 will probably be between three and four per cent on an increased volume of sales.

The restrictions absolutely guarantee a reasonable relation between live stock prices and wholesale meat prices, because the packer's profit cannot possibly average more than a fraction of a cent per pound of product.

Since the profits on meat (Class 1) are running only about 2 cents on each dollar of sales, we have to depend on the profits from soap, glue, fertilizer (Class 2, also limited) and other departments, (Class 3) to obtain reasonable earnings on capital.

Swift & Company is conducting its business so as to come within these limitations.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

Correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

MADISON COUNTY

Hugh

Hugh, Aug. 26.—Everything in this place is burning up for lack of rain. We have not had a shower for three weeks.—Rev. J. W. Lambert filled his regular appointment here, Saturday and Sunday. M. G. Abrams and daughter, Gertrude, and son, Mantle, left, Sunday, for Hamilton, O., to work awhile.—Green Durham and Acie Parks, of Kingsdon, and Mr. and Mrs. Burns, of Hootown, were happy hollow visitors, Sunday.—Whooping cough is raging here, now. The whole school has it, so no one has to miss school, all go together.—T. L. Click took his mother, who has been with him for some time, to his brother's, Sunday.—J. H. Wilson is building a new house on his place.—Rev. L. W. Van Winkle has been holding a revival in Knox County the past week. Van Winkle and Cornett are holding a revival at Kerby Knob this week.—Geo. Benge made a business trip to McKee, Monday.

Blue Lick

Blue Lick, Aug. 27.—Once again the thirsty earth has been watered by a welcome rain which still continues. All night it played its soft, pulsative tune upon the roof, reviving hope in the spirit of man and refreshing the parched fields and replenishing the scant water supply. It also made favorable conditions for the fox hunters of this locality and availing themselves of the opportunity, they engaged in a most exciting chase on Monday night. A well-trained pack of hounds furnished a free, melodious concert to this vicinity for two hours, when they caught their quarry, a gray fox, and mutilated his hide so as not to be preserved.—The revival at Glades closed Sunday night, with twenty-four additions, including several of the Blue Lick Sunday-school boys.—Few people seem to realize that the Gospel influence in a community is the dearest blessing that God ever sent to man. It enlightens the mind and purifies the heart. Accustomed to celestial meditation for any period, we are aroused to the most refining influences, the greatest depths of affection, the most devoted humility, which is only attained by those who sit together with Christ in heavenly places.—Arch Flanery writes an interesting letter while on the transport sailing overseas. He particularly emphasizes the great work of the Y.W.C.A. women on board the ship, who contribute to the entertainment and comfort of the soldiers. Also the variety of amusement and lectures, with music, made the trip like one big happy day.

Silver Creek

Silver Creek, Aug. 26.—Mrs. J. E. Lewis has returned from a week's visit with relatives in Winchester.—Mrs. R. A. Johnson is very sick at Robinson Hospital.—Filmore Neely, John Neely and Roy Hatfield have gone to Dayton, Ohio.—Mrs. P. B. Stephens and daughter, Mrs. A. P. Davenport, of Lexington, spent Friday with Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Davis.—Misses Hazel and Nina Albright, of Brodhead, have been visiting Miss Grace Johnson.—Mr. and Mrs. Howard Maupin spent Sunday with Buster Maupin.—Harva Bratfield, of Waco, and Miss Della Hatfield, of this place, were married August 15, at Richmond. Their many friends wish them a long and happy life.—Miss Artie Abrams spent Wednesday night with Miss Mahel Johnson.—Mr. and Mrs. Claude Williams spent Sunday with Mrs. G. E. Anderson.—Isaac Todd, of Rockford, is visiting J. W. Johnson.

Panola

Panola, Aug. 26.—Claude Reed is very ill with typhoid fever.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Claude Reed, a fine boy.—The stork visited the home of Mr. and Mrs. P. T. Edwards on the night of August 20 and left a fine boy.—Several of the boys have to answer Uncle Sam's call today.—John P. Winkler and family and

Harlan Walton and family, all of Huntington, Indiana, are visiting with relatives and friends at this place.—Ernest Covington will go to Hamilton, Ohio, in a few days, to seek employment.—The people of Panola met the 24th to buy War Savings Stamps.—The dry weather still prevails and the corn, pastures and gardens are most burned up and stock water is scarce.—Arthur Farthing has just returned from Nebraska to make his home here again.—Uncle Chas Cox went to Richmond, Saturday, on business.

OWSLEY COUNTY

Island City

Island City, Aug. 19.—The weather is still warm and dry, a good rain is much needed.—The oil men struck gas in the new well at a depth of 600 feet.—Stave hauling is the go at present. There were probably 15 or 20 wagons on the road last week.—There are services going on at the Southern Methodist Church, conducted by the pastor, the Rev. Geo. Young. They will probably last a week.—A new sawing factory is going up on the roadside in the Brewer settlement, near the old one.—Fred Peters has been with home folks and friends the past week, but has returned. Fred's friends were sorry to see him leave this time, as he will sail shortly for France.—Robert J. Bowman is now at Kings Mills, Ohio, having oversight of a large factory at \$427.50 per month. We all miss his professional ability here as a repairer.—John Smith and wife visited Robert Smith and son last Sunday.—John D. Ray will soon have his new well completed and reports this water.—The Rev. A. H. Bowman is a commissioned officer, ready to do the people's business in the capacity of Notary Public.—The old lady Gentry, who has been confined to bed for some time, has so improved that she gave her neighbor, Mrs. John D. Ray, a visit one day of last week.—Virgil McGeorge, son of Tom McGeorge, died of flux, Sunday morning, at 3:00 o'clock, August 18; aged 13 years. We all sympathize with his father and mother and family in their great loss.—Rama Clay and wife were the guests of John D. Ray, Sunday.—We return our thanks to The Citizen for its regular coming in our homes and its news columns.

Sturgeon

Sturgeon, Aug. 19.—The farmers of our community regret that we are having so much dry weather this month.—The Royal Oak Sunday-school elected a new set of officers Sunday. The school has done good work this spring and summer, and with the following officers of experience, and spiritual guidance, we have reasons to expect even greater accomplishments: Superintendent, J. H. Spence; Asst. Supt., Mrs. Mary Brewer; Secretary, Miss Martha Brewer. May the good citizens of our community continually endeavor to develop our youth into perfect men and women in a perfect environment.—The Bethlehem Sunday-school rejoices to have the privilege, Sunday, to cooperate with the Rev. S. C. Rice in a rousing good song service.—The Rev. S. C. Rice will preach at Bethlehem at 9:30, on Sunday morning of September 1.—The family of L. B. Brewer visited the home of M. C. Hughes, Sunday.—John S. Pierson left here this morning for an extended visit with relatives at Hamilton, Ohio, and West Point, Ky.—The canning factories of this vicinity are active.—The county Sunday-school Convention, which will be held at Pleasant Grove, next Saturday and Sunday, will be well attended.—Looks like everybody from around here are planning to attend the Teachers' Association at Hickory Flat, Saturday.

Seoville

Seoville, Aug. 23.—Several of the young folks are planning to attend the Teachers' Association at Moore's school house, Saturday.—Mr. and Mrs. Hamp Ross gave the young folks a bean stringing last Friday

night. They reported a nice time.—Miss Marian Kincaid is visiting relatives at this place. Mrs. Sanford Rowland has gone to South Lebanon, Ohio, for an extended visit with her son and daughter.—The canning factories at this place are busy canning apples, potatoes and beans.—Mrs. D. W. Mainous is teaching at Booneville. Mrs. D. W. Brown is the guest of Miss Elizabeth Seoville.—Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Kincaid, of Lee County, spent from Monday until Wednesday, visiting relatives at this place.—Mrs. Sallie Peters and children, of Taylor County, who have been making an extended visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Martin, returned to their home today.

Conkling

Conkling, Aug. 24.—Mrs. Willie Quillen is spending a few weeks with her mother-in-law, Mrs. Eliza McCollum. County Agent Frye, the Rev. Pressnell and Supt. A. J. Creech spoke at Brookside, Tuesday, August 20.—Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Anderson went to Richmond, Friday, to see their little grandson, Master Charles Claude Anderson. Kathleen McCollum is preparing to enter school at Berea the fall term.—Mrs. Ruth Wilson, Misses Minnie McCollum and Rose Anderson, 7 years J. W. Anderson, A. M. Burch and David Deaton, attended the North District Association at Liberty church in Estill County.—The Little Bros. have moved their saw and grist mill to E. V. Taylor's.—Mrs. Grant Taylor has been on the sick list.—Mr. and Mrs. Robert Gomis were called to the bedside of the latter's mother, Mrs. Frank Hacker, Friday.

ESTILL COUNTY

Iron Mound

Iron Mound, August 26.—The drought still continues in this neighborhood; corn and tobacco crops are badly damaged.—Sam Sparks has sold his corn and tobacco crop in Clark County and is getting ready for Army service.—The old Baptist Association held at Liberty Church, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, was not so largely attended as of old.—The young wife of Jesse Hemis died at their home, the 22nd, of typhoid fever. She was only sick twelve days; the grief-stricken husband has the sympathy of the entire community.—W. E. Fielder had a very fine male to the last week.—Alva Stephens and wife and Walter Powell, of Winchester, visited Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Sparks, the latter part of the week, and attended the old Baptist Association at Liberty, Saturday and Sunday.—J. S. Vaughn is on the sick list.—Benton Fielder, wife and baby have been visiting in this vicinity lately.—Dr. V. R. Gomis has gone to Louisville.

JACKSON COUNTY

Herd

Herd, Aug. 24.—Dry weather still continues.—Miss Mattie Parker, of Burning Springs, returned home last week, after a two weeks' visit with her sister, Mrs. L. S. McGeorge, of this place.—S. H. Farmer, of Lexington, paid home folks a visit last week.—Several from this place attended church at Tyner last Sunday.—Conley Flanery returned to Lexington last Monday, after a two weeks' visit at this place.—Sam Davis, who has been at Hamilton for some time, is with relatives at this place.—Mrs. E. B. Flanery of this place visited her sister at Richmond, from Monday until Thursday of this week.

Parrot

Parrot, August 26.—Some of the corn crops are looking very sickly, owing to so much dry weather.—Dillard Holt has returned home from a visit with relatives in Oklahoma.—W. M. Harris had a sheep killed, by dogs, last week.—Bert and Lucy Summers visited at Adam Price's, Saturday night and Sunday.—Forest Johnson visited the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Johnson, on the 14th, and is still there.—A. B. Gabbard, Charley Gabbard, and little grand-son, Robert, returned from Hamilton, O., last Saturday.—Death visited the home of Lewis Cunagin, on the fourteenth inst, and took from them their youngest child. It was eleven months old. Its body was laid to rest in Pea Nite Cemetery.—The moon-light school at Letter Box has about four pupils, and is progressing very well.—Bud Matthew came in last Thursday from Indiana, where he has been at work.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY

Climax

Climax, Aug. 26.—Crops are looking fine in this vicinity.—Mrs. J. B. Richardson, of Berea, is visiting at Three Links this week.—Jason Williams was in Climax the last of the week.—Hardin Moore made a business trip to Lexington, Saturday.—C. L. King moved to Berea, last week.—Mr. and Mrs. Frank Baker are the

Public Auction

OF

Madison County Farm Lands

WE WILL ON

Saturday, September 14, 1918

AT 2 O'CLOCK P.M. ON THE PREMISES

Offer at public auction our farm known as the Reuben Kirby homestead, now belonging to U. S. Wyatt and Dr. P. Cornelius, consisting of 193 acres, less 9 acres now belonging to John Fowler, at Berea, Madison County, Ky. This is one of the most desirable farms in the community because of its location. Improvements consist of a good six room frame house and one of the best large stock barns in the community and all other necessary out buildings. The place is well watered by wells, springs and ponds. The farm is located on the Wallaceton pike adjacent to the town of Berea. In easy walking distance for children going to college. Free school and church within ten minutes walk of the farm.

The place is susceptible of division and will first be offered in three tracts and then as a whole and the bid accepted which realizes the most money.

The first tract to be offered consists of about sixty acres with house and all improvements fronting on a dirt road which is one of the streets to Berea. A number of city lots have been sold adjacent to this tract on this road with good substantial citizens living thereon. Part of this tract is now in corn and the rest in tobacco.

The second tract consists of about two acres and lies directly on the Wallaceton pike and about 1-2 mile from the city limits of Berea. About 20 acres of this tract is in corn, the rest in timber.

The third tract consists of about 54 or 55 acres and lies on the same pike as tract number two but nearer to town and adjacent to town. This tract is very desirable.

This land will be sold by the acre and above named tracts will be surveyed to each respective purchaser.

The whole is a splendid farm and a desirable home and a good place to make money and school conditions no better in the state.

TERMS: As this land is being sold subject to a master commissioner's lien and to divide a partnership between ourselves, same will be sold for cash.

U. S. WYATT & DR. P. CORNELIUS

Berea, Kentucky

Kentucky State Fair

Louisville - September 9-14

SEPTEMBER 8

GRAND SUNDAY PRELIMINARY PROGRAM

Thavlu's Band of 40 World Famed Soloists
Chorus of 300 Voices
Two Flights by Ruth Law

\$75,000.00 Total Premiums \$75,000.00
\$15,000.00 Beef Cattle Show Saddle Horse Stake \$10,000.00
\$10,000.00 Fatted and Feeding Cattle Show \$10,000.00

RUTH LAW AUTO POLO AUTOMOBILE RACES
Aerial Queen Sport Thriller World's Crack Drivers
De Luxe Hippodrome Show Magnificent Midway Special R. R. Rates

Send for Catalogue Fount T. Kromer, Sec'y
604 Republic Building, Louisville, Ky.

JACKSON COUNTY FAIR

BOND—ANNVILLE, KY.

September 19, 20, 21, 1918

I know you want to attend this fair. It is where the mountain folk meet with the people from other sections of Kentucky for three days of pleasure and satisfaction.

NEW TRACK, new buildings and Floral Hall and Attractive Premium List. Excursion from London and East Bernstadt each day of fair. Prospects fine for best fair in Kentucky. Come to the mountains for a rest and you will never regret attending this fair where Old Fashioned hospitality exists.

WRITE FOR CATALOG

W. R. Reynolds, Pres.

Wm. Dunagan, Sec.

Save Wheat for Our Soldiers

Good Light Bread and Biscuit
can be made from

POTTS' RYE FLOUR

Order a sack from your Grocer and be Convinced

(Continued on Page Five)